Nippon Times

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EISENHOWER USING LARGE TANK FORCES IN NEW OFFENSIVE

U.S. 9th and 1st Armies Overcome Roer Line in Center And Gain Eastward

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—General Dwight Eisenhower's large-scale attack between the Meuse and Eifel has entered its second stage with the greater employment of tanks while the German defenders have withdrawn their positions to their second line of defense further east, German military quarters stated today.

During the first three days since the opening of the big offensive, both the American 9th and 1st armies have overcome the Roer line in its center and have gained a broad stretch of ground eastward, but no breakthrough was made. The main German defense line held firm while the American infantry bled itself white and was unable to prepare the ground for a tank thrust.

The German frontline following the course of the Roer River has fully fulfilled its task as a stubborn barrier during the first days of the battle and it has now been withdrawn further to the east where the American spearheads have been stopped.

Pincer Movement Seen

Eisenhower's operations on the Meuse and on the Roer, meanwhile, has developed into a large-scale attempt to isolate all the German armies north of the Duren-Cologne line by a pincer movement from the north and south. Two definite breakthrough thrusts are now discernible—by the American 9th army along the main road leading from Geilenkirchen to Gladbach and from Julich to Dusseldorf and the other by the American 1st army toward Cologne.

On a front of 40 kilometers width, the American 1st and 9th armies yesterday continued to push eastward between Duren and Linnich toward Gladbach, Dusseldorf and Cologne. Territorial gains scored by the American armies on the fourth day of the new Roer offensive, however, is described as "very moderate" by German military quarters.

Greatest progress was made on both sides of Linnich where the Americans have reached some points six to seven kilometers east of the Roer River. The Germans in this sector have fallen back to their second line and are carrying out heavy counter-attacks.

Southeast of Julich, an American fighting group attempted to pass through the forest area between the Roer and Erft rivers from the south and heavy infantry battles are reported taking place south of the Julich-Cologne road at Hambach and Niederzier involving numerous infantry divisions on both sides.

On both sides of Duren, the Americans made comparatively little progress. On the Duren-Cologne road American infantry spearheads have advanced at some points up to 4,000 meters east of Duren where they are fighting for every inch of ground and exposed all the while to incessant German artillery fire.

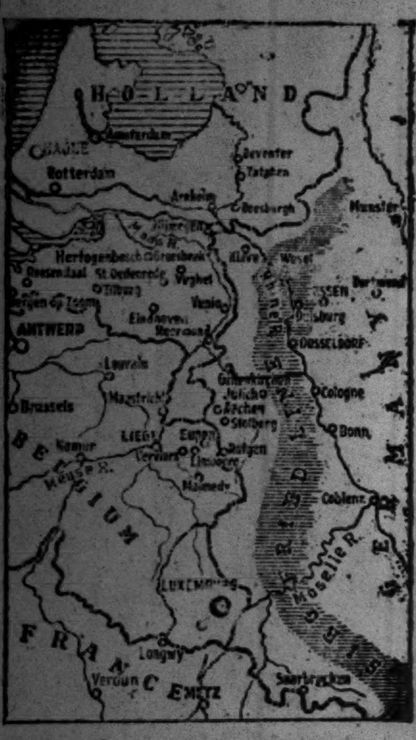
The entire front between Roermond and Duren is still under heavy German artillery fire and American losses are estimated to be heavy.

Further Attacks Expected

German quarters stressed today that although the first American breakthrough attempt has failed further attempts will be made since the enemy's strength apparently has not yet been exhausted. A second and a third wave of attack is expected and the strength of the German troops will probably be subjected to further tests.

Meanwhile the battle at the northern end between the Meuse and Rhine is being stepped up with the Canadians reported to be bringing up new reserve and preparing for attacks with intense barrage fire. Heaviest fighting is expected to take place around Goch and it is believed that the German northern wing will be subjected to attacks similar to those being carried out around Aachen.

On the southern wing of the Western Front, the battle has not reached the intensity of a major engagement and fighting south of Aachen all the way down to the Alsace region is of local nature only.



U.S. MUNITIONS STRIKERS CONTINUE TO STAY IDLE

Walk-Out May Spread to Other Chrysler Plants in Detroit And Chicago

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—The labor strike at the huge Chrysler plant in Detroit participated in by 13,000 workers continued today and the walk-out may threaten to throw out workers totaling 100 000 of other factories in Detroit and Chicago, according to a Detroit report.

The dispute arose over the dismissal of eight men and the strikers are demanding that these men be given back their jobs. As the result of the strike, the Chrysler factory, which is producing engines for the B-29's, is seriously threatened by a disrupted production schedule.

Meanwhile, the decrease in steel production is also causing grave concern in Government circles. The report said that already 3,000,000 tons are behind schedule and that the War Production Board is worried over the possibility that steel manufacturing may have been affected by a number of developments. For instance, the recent heavy snowfalls resulted in an appreciable decrease in steel and lowered armament production in the Ohio area.

The United Mine Workers Policy Committee in the meantime opened its deliberations on wage demands and these demands will be presented to the stockholders on Thursday. The contracts with miners expires March 31, and the United Mine Workers will not go back to work until another one is signed. In this connection, it may be significant that the WPB's latest report on war production for January has this comment:

Any interruption of coal supplies, whether due to floods or other causes, will lead to a cut in steel operations as well as a close-down of many industrial assignments.

FRIENDLY SOVIETS WANTED

Turks Watch Kremlin's Reaction to War Declaration

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Ankara political circles are keenly watching Moscow's reaction to Turkey's declaration of war on Germany and Japan, writes the Svenska Dagbladet. It is desired by these political circles that the Soviet Union will change her very unfriendly attitude toward Turkey and that Radio Moscow will end its aggressive policy toward Turkish politicians and journalists. Turkey on her part has emphatically stressed her pro-Soviet attitude, it was claimed.

Ridiculed by DNB

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—Turkey's declaration of war on Germany and Japan to take effect on March 1st, is strange, DNB declared. The Egyptian declaration of war is no less strange as it is claimed that Egypt wants to wage a defensive war only, not an offensive one.

This is unique in the history of war, DNB declared. Egypt, too, has made it known that her declaration of war was not made in accordance with her own interests, the news agency added.

Syria Declares War

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Syria declared war on Japan and Germany today, according to a Beirut report received here.

2 SOVIET BRIDGEHEADS ON NEISSE ARE SMASHED

Heavy Fighting Rages All Along Southern Front—Zhukov Drive Not Begun Yet

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—Marshal Ivan Konev's Red Army forces continued strong efforts to bring up their front even with the Soviet bulge due east of Berlin and some shock troops succeeded in advancing as far as the suburbs of Guben and Forst where they were held up. Heavy fighting raged all along the southern front from Furstenberg to Lauban and the Lausitz-Neisse river bridgeheads.

On the Lausitz-Neisse river heavy fighting for bridgeheads is still in full swing. Two of the bridgeheads which Konev's forces established on the western bank of the Neisse were shattered by the Germans yesterday during the course of their counterattacks.

German bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the river at Guben and Forst were exposed to fierce onslaughts and were narrowed down slightly, but the German garrisons succeeded in beating off Soviet shock troops at the edge of both towns.

In the important front before Berlin, Marshal Gregory Zhukov has not yet begun his offensive thrust and the front remained relatively calm except for few local and reconnaissance operations. The Soviet command continued to carry out operations to bring up the adjoining wings in the north and south up to the same line with Zhukov's forces.

To the north, heaviest fighting continued in Pomerania and West Prussia, but the German military spokesman declared today that developments there were not critical for the Germans although some ground was given up in both areas during the past 24 hours. The town of Arnswalde, southeast of Stettin, was evacuated by the Germans without giving battle. Slightly north of the town, the Germans took up new positions along the Ibna River which flows in east-west direction before turning to the north at Stargard.

The region of Neu Stettin to Konitz, however, continued as the focal point of the strongest breakthrough fighting. With infantry and tank formations, the Soviets pressed deep penetrations in a northwesterly direction. In Tucheler Heath and west of lower Vistula, Soviet attacks were stopped.

In East Prussia, the German front held firm against continued Soviet pressure and the German garrison of Koenigsberg restored communications between the fortress and Samland peninsula. German troops in Samland after six days of steady concentrated attacks on two Soviet armies succeeded in driving the Soviets back to the northeast. During this fighting 550 Soviet prisoners were taken and Soviet casualties are estimated to be about ten times that of the Germans. In addition, 59 Soviet tanks, 490 cannons and 110 grenade-throwers were either destroyed or captured.

Two decisive German successes in the extreme southern and northern fronts, hence, have highlighted the fighting on the Eastern Front during the past few days. To the south, the German forces fully shattered the Soviet offensive plan on the Gran after ten days of bitter fighting. And to the north, the German troops in Samland after carrying out a six-day offensive shattered a greater portion of three Soviet armies. German quarters pointed out that the restoration of communications between Koenigsberg and Samland is of great importance from an operative point of view.

PERON CLARIFIES ATTITUDE

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Argentine War Minister Colonel Juan Peron in a press interview today dismissed the possibility of Argentina declaring war on Germany, according to a Buenos Aires report.

He declared that grounds for such an action were insufficient and added that such a move would be opportunistic and alienate friends of Argentina at home and abroad and fill the enemy with scorn. He added that even if he insisted on such an action, it would never be approved by his Government.

It will be recalled that in his speech at La Plata last June 10, Peron stated that a victory for the Axis or the anti-Axis would make no essential difference to Argentina. Today, however, he stated that Argentina desires to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and to restore relations with the United States. Peron also asserted that he favored an early national election in Argentina.

4 Army Officers, 8 Units Cited For Daring Action in Burma Area

The stirring exploits of four Army officers and eight units of the Imperial Forces who have been granted citations for their meritorious services rendered in the Burma operations have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Those who previously had been granted citations for meritorious services rendered in operations in the Burma area and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"With only 24 men the Kondo Company under the command of Lieutenant Masanori Kondo occupying the position near Shoal at the junction of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers smashed the combined attacks of infantry, tanks, artillery, and planes of numerically superior enemy forces which launched daily attacks on and after February 1, 1945.

"The Kutsuzawa Company commanded by Captain Tamotsu Kutsuzawa valiantly carried out its duties in the Chindwin River crossing operations as well as in transport activities over the Yuwa River following the Imphal operations. Then the company moved to the Mitta River where under intense enemy bombing attacks it assumed the task of transporting a large number of troops and war material across the river, thereby facilitating the mobile operations of the Japanese Forces.

"At the time of the deployment of the main body of the Japanese Forces from the Wanchin area in the latter part of January 1945, the Arima Artillery Shock Attack Unit under the command of Lieutenant Yoshitsugu Arima with only one gun inflicted telling blows on the enemy in effective closing-in attacks, thereby contributing to the deployment of its comrade units.

"Commanded by Lieutenant Nakamura, the Nakamura Anti-Aircraft Gun Unit with two AA guns and one machine-gun held control of the air over their sector in Lashio and in the vicinity of the Nankai Bridge in January of this year and despite the fact that casualties were mounting the Unit shot down 11 enemy planes thereby hindering the enemy's aerial activities.

"The Yoshida Unit under the command of Colonel Yoshida had rendered meritorious services since the battle fought near Lungling. After engaging in the Pingka operations the Unit crushed the main body of the newly organized Chungking 38th Division in vigorous night and day attacks at the time of the strategic withdrawal from Wanchin, and thus saved the main strength of the Japanese Forces from danger.

"At the time of the invasion of the newly-organized enemy 39th Division into the sector north of the Nu River in May, 1944, Lieutenant Hiroshi Kawamura, as commander of a howitzer section, materially contributed to the operation of the main unit by his superb skill. By a daring charge into enemy positions the above also precipitated the reduction of a hostile stronghold. After returning to Lhameng on account of wounds, he fought bravely at the isolated outpost which had been encircled by hostile columns and died heroically together with the men under him in a suicide charge.

"In occupation of Palin, west of Namukan, since January 16, 1945, the Fukuda Company continued tenacious counterattacks under the command of Sergeant Nakamura after Company Commander Hideyoshi Fukuda had been wounded and the Section Command succeeding him also fell in action. Having driven off the enemy out of its positions, the Company successfully warded off hostile assaults for an ensuing week. Moreover, when the Company effected a deployment, the above under the command of Lieutenant Mitsuyoshi Fukuda who succeeded the Company Commander, carried out a storming attack on enemy positions at Mausam and exacted enormous losses, thus terrifying the hostile rank and file. The daring action was instrumental in facilitating the operations of the Unit's main body.

"The Sugiura Unit, under the command of Captain Takeo Sugiura, crushed enemy troops with tanks driving from the Kalewa sector on December 24, 1944. As powerful enemy troops assaulted its position in an out-flanking movement on the following day and as hostile attacks became extremely intense on December 27, the above carried out a suicide counterattack against the enemy more than 20 times the size of its own and exacted enormous losses including 600 men, four tanks, three armored cars and 21 motor lorries, thus facilitating the mobile operation of the Unit.

"The Tezuka Section, under the command of Sublieutenant Atsushi Tezuka, in occupation of the Shakon stronghold, two kilometers north of Kangow, withstood intense bombardment and bombing attacks for a month since December 10, 1944, and by launching surprise attacks and daring counterattacks put the powerful enemy hordes to rout. The same Section, in spite of its numerical inferiority, exacted enormous losses from the enemy, remarkably facilitating the whole operation.

"Captain Masahito Ota, taking command of the Tengyueh Garrison following the death in action of the Garrison Commander Colonel Kurashige on August 13, 1944, successfully foiled intense attacks of five enemy divisions. After maintaining the Tengyueh stronghold for two and a half months, the Captain shared supreme sacrifices with his men on September 13, the same year.

"Sergeant Yasuhide Suetake, Section Commander in Lungling, withstood hostile assaults for a long period and by launching a storming attack with a handful of men put the enemy to rout. The Sergeant fell in action in September, last year.

"Sergeant Major Wakao Moriyama, also a Section Commander in defense of Lungling, long frustrated enemy attempts to reduce the stronghold until the Section was reduced to nine men in August, last year. After having sustained three hand-grenade wounds in his abdomen, the Sergeant Major died a gallant death in an inspiring dash into enemy hordes."

BIDAULT, BRITISH CONFER

To Discuss Crimea Conference with Churchill

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who arrived in London yesterday, has already started talks arranged by the British Government on matters of common interest between the two countries, according to a London report.

Bidault is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Churchill today and will discuss the decisions arrived at the Crimea Conference, the question of occupying Germany after the war together with talks about the forthcoming United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25 which will deal with the future world peace organization.

The French Foreign Minister was a guest at a luncheon party held today by Churchill. Among the guests were Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, French Ambassador to London Rene Massigli, and British Ambassador in Paris Alfred Duff-Cooper.

In the evening, Bidault spent the day in the country with Eden, the two men's friendship dating from the time Eden visited Paris.

MAZZOLINI PASSES

Foreign Vice-Minister of Italy was Ardent Friend of Japan

A dispatch received in Tokyo yesterday reports the death of Signor Seraffino Mazzolini, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Social Republic. The late Signor Mazzolini was not only one of Italy's most efficient diplomats, but an outstanding leader of various patriotic movements. He was for many years an ardent friend of Japan and had numerous Japanese friends.

One of the organizers of the National Youth Movement in Marche, the late Signor Mazzolini volunteered in the last World War and was a member of the National Association of War Veterans. In 1919 he joined the movement to free Fiume with d'Annunzio. Later he participated in the March on Rome. The late Signor Mazzolini established a reputation as a journalist, as manager of the Correiere Adriatico, before becoming a diplomat.

Lone B-29 Raids Tokyo

One B-29 bomber raided Tokyo at 7 p.m. on Monday after passing over Kofu. After dropping some bombs the raider fled. At midnight the same day another B-29 raided the northern part of the Kanto district. Some explosives were dropped.

ENEMY'S LUZON LOSSES TOP 70,000 CASUALTIES

Japanese Shock Units Playing Vital Role in Heavy Blows Struck at Night

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 26.—Cleverly utilizing the topography of Luzon Island, the Japanese Forces have, during the month and a half that have elapsed since the enemy landed in the Lingayen sector, achieved remarkable results. Of the 12 divisions landed by the enemy, two or three have been annihilated in their southward advance from Lingayen Bay, while those landed at Nasugbu and Subic have also suffered severe losses. In all, over 70,000 enemy soldiers have been either killed or wounded.

If the Leyte operations were distinguished by the actions of the Special Attack Corps, it may be said that in the Luzon operations the shock attack units were the distinguishing force. During the day the enemy is active with planes and guns, but at night these men of the shock attack units hurl themselves into the enemy ranks, inflicting blows that put the enemy troops into utter confusion and to suffer heavy casualties.

The enemy resorts to continuous raids by fleets of carrier-borne planes, fleet bombardment, tanks, and other operations requiring the use of prodigal amounts of material strength, yet all he has secured is the narrow strip parallel to the road through the plains in central Luzon, and that at heavy sacrifice. Our Forces on the other hand, by adapting their tactics to the occasion, of which an example is the shock attack unit, keep the enemy positions constantly endangered; and the Japanese soldiers, whose strength lies in their blood and flesh, are firmly determined to sap the enemy strength.

Heavy Fighting in Manila
By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 26.—With Manila turned into a scorched battleground, our Army and Navy Garrison forces still continue their resistance against heavy enemy pressure with the Intramuros as the focal point.

The Central Post Office on the north side of the Intramuros has for the most part been demolished now while the small number of men under Colonel Noguchi, with depleted food and ammunitions, were finally forced to withdraw to join forces with the units within the walled fort. on the night of February 22.

From early the next morning the enemy began firing upon the ancient walls with heavy artillery while watching for a chance to penetrate the heart of the city. About noon, with the concerted action of several tanks they attempted entry from the north gates but were forced to retreat due to the fierce counterattacks of our Garrison forces.

Behind sandbags where the wall has been riveted by gunfire our men grimly defend the walled area while bloody fighting is reported going on, on every floor of the Manila Hotel on the left side outside the walled fort. In the vicinity where the former Agricultural and Forestry Ministry stood, closing-in parties under the command of Second Sublieutenants Hiramitsu and Ikegami resolutely carried out shock attacks several times thereby killing 40 of the enemy soldiers.

In the meantime although ten new-type enemy transports penetrated into Manila Bay on the night of February 23, evidently due to firing of our forces near Corregidor Island, the enemy have not commenced landing operations.

Deadly Struggles Reported
By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON ISLAND, February 26.—Following the dispatch of reinforcements by the enemy forces to the Manila area, the battlefield has moved from the central sector of the city to the vicinity of Manila and the mountainous area. The Japanese fighting in and around the city are locked in deadly struggles with numerically far superior enemy forces.

The Japanese who had conducted flank attacks from the northeast of Manila, repeating closing-in assaults, are successfully hampering the enemy attempt to send reinforcements and supply goods and at the same time are blasting enemy supply dumps. Part of the Japanese Forces reached the coast of the Gulf of Manila, south of Malolos and completely cut off the enemy commissary line. Meanwhile, some others weaving through enemy troops penetrated into the midst of Manila.

Envoy Sakaya Granted Audience at Palace; Held Post at Helsinki

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive Tadashi Sakaya, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Helsinki who recently returned home from his post, in audience at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday at the Phoenix Hall within the Imperial Palace. Minister and Mrs. Sakaya were then received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. They were privileged to worship before the Kashikodokoro before they retired from the Imperial Palace.

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGING FOR MT. SURIBACHIYAMA

Bloody Action Unabated As Japanese Entrenched in Crater Offer Stiff Fight

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—All indications show that bloody fighting for Suribachiyama, or Mt. Pipe, on Yiojima is continuing with increasing fierceness with the Japanese Garrison entrenched in the crater of the mountain putting up stubborn resistance in the face of concentrated enemy bombardment and bombing attacks.

A war communique issued yesterday, by the headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, is quoted to the effect that no perceivable change was reported on the front in the vicinity of the airfield in the center of Yiojima by noon of the same day. The communique said that the Marines stationed at the southeastern end and south of the airfield launched an attack on the same morning following air bombings, artillery barrage and fleet bombardment but that only extremely slow progress had been reported by noon, with Japanese resistance furiously effective.

The announcement further revealed that Marine scouts had penetrated the crater of Suribachiyama and that fighting against the Garrison entrenched within the crater was still being continued. The communique added that the conditions along the beach had improved with the unloading of supplies going on smoothly.

Field dispatches endorsed the official communique by saying that fighting on Suribachiyama was continuing with undiminished intensity. American forces were locked in hard battles against the Japanese positions, pillboxes and caves, these reports stated, adding that they were facing stiff resistance from Japanese positions built within the crater.

Efforts made by the Americans in their attack against this tiny islet defy imagination. For 74 days prior to the landing, terrific bombing raids were carried out almost daily, with all aircraft detailed on the Pacific Front including the B-29's at the Mariana base concentrated on this operation. At the outset of the operation, deck-plane attacks were made not only against the Japanese mainland but on all places around Yiojima where the existence of Japanese airpower was suspected.

According to American military authorities on Guam Island, the construction of Japanese positions on Yiojima was started in September of last year and intense bombardment from a short distance and bombing attacks were necessary for the Marines to establish even a fraction of a foothold on the island.

Casualties were enormous for every foot of advance. Considerable losses must be anticipated before mopping-up operations can be entrusted to the Marines without the aid of fleet bombardment and air bombings, these authorities are reported to have admitted.

Worthy of attention in this connection is the fact that the present Yiojima operaion is participated in by many warships and vessels which have so far been in operation exclusively in the Atlantic as well as by the air forces from the Southwestern Pacific Front and China bases. Indications are that the Nimitz headquarters is having a hard time trying to coordinate the large forces scattered over such a wide area.

Activities of the surface craft cooperating with the Marines in this operation were explained by a correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company as follows:

"American warships lying at anchor off Yiojima are assisting in night operations by the Marines by directing searchlights on the Japanese positions on Mt. Pipe. The Japanese attempting to advance under cover of rugged terrain are promptly spotted by these searchlights and became targets of the Marines' gunfire."

STRUGGLE UNABATED BY OPPOSING FORCES FOR YIOJIMA ISLAND

29 More Flame Pillars Seen At Sea—Bloody Land Battle Raging

By day and night, American land, sea and air attacks continued with ferocity on Yiojima where the Japanese Garrison Forces are continuing to engage in severe counter-attacking operations.

Within one hour and a half from 8 p.m. on February 24, altogether 29 large pillars of flame which are believed to be the results gained by Imperial Air Units and submarines were again observed in the sea area off the island by Our Garrison Units. Many enemy barges and other vessels engaging in the landing operations were spotted by the Japanese either colliding among themselves or capsizing along the coast.

Protected by heavy fleet bombardments and air bombings American forces with a group of tanks again started a wholesale offensive on and after the morning of February 26 principally aiming at Motoyama Airfield in the central part of the island while other large groups of soldiers are massed in their rear.

Directing a furious converging fire, Japanese Forces are now successfully checking the enemy advance. Two U.S. companies with ten tanks tried to attack our positions in the Nidaniwa area at 7 a.m. on February 26 but were totally wiped out by Japanese Units in a three-hour engagement.

Meanwhile, the firing line of the U.S. troops was expanded, namely, along the line extending from the West Wharf to the South Wharf which runs through the southern side of the Asodai Hill, Tawarazaka, a point south of Motoyama Airfield and the southern side of Mt. Byobu. This is the situation on the afternoon of February 26.

South of Motoyama Airfield, a Japanese shock attack was launched on February 25 with the result that about 300 of the enemy were smashed.

Other death-defying Japanese attacks were also directed at various points near Chidori Village and south of Mt. Byobu after breaking through the barricades on the same day and achieved brilliant results. In the fear of sustaining heavier personnel losses, the U.S. forces are now employing Negro troops at various danger points on the front including sentry duty at barricades while the white troops are being moved to the rear.

Enemy's Losses Mount
By K. KONDO
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 26.—The officers and men of the Yiojima Garrison are going very strong in spite of the death struggle in which they have been engaged for days and nights and are exacting heavy sacrifices of personnel from the enemy.

The war situation on the island on February 24 grew in intensity in a marked degree, and it looked as though the entire island were on the point of being engulfed in iron and blood.

The enemy is extremely impatient to get results from his offensive operations. He has made no progress against the Japanese who are as strongly entrenched as ever and there is little, if any, change observable in the situation as a whole. For instance, Suribachiyama continues to be the scene of a bitter struggle between the Japanese who are defending it and the Americans who are anxious to possess it.

Mountain Summit Retaken

The defenders of this important mountain on February 23 allowed the attackers to plant the Stars and Stripes at the summit of the mountain. But the American success was short-lived. In spite of its numerical inferiority, the Japanese Unit on the spot carried out one fierce counterattack after another upon the enemy who had taken the mountain top, and February 24 witnessed the Japanese dislodging the enemy from the summit of the mountain.

The spirits of all members of the Yiojima Garrison rose high as the Rising Sun flag was seen fluttering in the wind from the top of the mountain.

A powerful enemy unit, with an eye on the Second Airfield, came to invade the field at about 1:30 p.m. on the day of the recapture of the summit of Suribachiyama. It was headed by 64 tanks and came from the east. A portion of the enemy force penetrated into a corner of the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. [illegible])

[illegible] YIOJIMA DEFENSE [illegible]SSED BY FORRESTAL

[illegible] More Arms Needed to [illegible] Up 'Steam-Roller' Tactics Against Japan

[illegible] LISBON, February 26.—Stressing [illegible] strong defense facilities on 'Yiojima Island,' James, Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, who has just returned to Omiyajima (Guam) from [illegible] inspection trip to the Yiojima [illegible]front, declared that United States war industries must produce [illegible] if the Nimitz "steam-roller" strategy against Japan is to be continued, says a New York report.

The above statement by Forrestal was made on the occasion of his broadcast to the United States from [illegible] Nimitz Headquarters. Highlights of this broadcast follow:

"The battle of Yiojima is now at its height and this severe fighting will continue for several days more," he said. "An enormous quantity of [illegible] arms and munitions has been thrown into this battle on that tiny island. Only by using such large quantities of war material can the island be taken.

"When the vast amount of steel already thrown against the Japanese defenses on the island is considered, I realize the bitter need facing America's war industry of producing more arms and munitions.

"Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, is following the so-called steam-roller tactics against the Japanese occupied islands, for it is only by this method that many American lives can be saved. But in order to maintain this offensive strategy all war industry plants in the United States must produce more for the next several months.

"At Suribachiyama there had been constructed underground tunnels and corridors which run in all directions. The American forces will be further obliged to fight bitterly against such defenses.

"The defense facilities on Yiojima are indeed most perfectly made—they are the result of many years of planning and, furthermore, every possible means had been utilized for their construction."

Will Boost B-29 Operations

[illegible]

LISBON, February 25.—The attack on Yiojima was decided at the joint conference of General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, announced Vice-Admiral Richard Edwards, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, in a press conference held yesterday, says a Washington report.

"When Yiojima is taken the operations of B-29's will be greatly strengthened with the establishment there of a base for fighter planes," he said. To the question if this is the last island to be taken by our sea and land forces in preparation for a landing operation on Japan Proper, Taiwan, or the China coast, Vice-Admiral Edwards declared, "I have no other answer to give than that if other islands become strong resistance points on the road to Tokyo, there might arise the need of attacking such islands.

"There is reason to believe that the Japanese defense forces on Yiojima are composed of the best units in the Japanese Army—they are stronger than those we have met in Saipan, Guam, and Leyte."

Called Veritable Inferno

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The close-quarter fighting on Yiojima is a veritable inferno, says a UP dispatch quoting the words of a veteran marine with 11 years of service in the U.S. Marines.

"Yiojima is twice as bloody as Tarawa Island," commented the supposedly seasoned American marine, "Guadalcanal is absolutely out of the question. The Japanese soldiers charge on us nightly in their shock attacks with hand grenades and bayonets. Well, according to what my chums say, there isn't even time to discharge a single shot once the Japanese plunge at you. The only thing we can do is to hurl hand grenades into the midst of the Japanese, or wait in our trenches for the Japanese to sneak nearer and then grapple with them. At one time the Japanese let out a [illegible] yell which lasted for a full minute followed by an uncanny [illegible]. The exploding hand grenades hurled by the Japanese [illegible] like wierd lights visible in [illegible] horrible dream."

[illegible] Commons to Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

[illegible], February 26.—British political parties are holding their [illegible] conferences today in [illegible] to prepare for the three-day [illegible] opening tomorrow in the [illegible] Commons on the Crimea [illegible], according to a London

U.S. Airmen Strafe Panamanian Vessel In Attack on Macao

Domei

CANTON, February 26.—Following up the blind bombing on Macao in Portuguese territory, on January 16, several B-24's suddenly raided the colony at 10:55 a.m. yesterday and carried out repeated bombing and strafing attacks on the main thoroughfares within the city as well as the wharves. The American raiders machine-gunned a Panamanian steamship lying at anchor in the harbor, inflicting severe wounds on the Portuguese captain and also causing several scores of casualties among the Chinese members of the crew some of which were fatalities.

STRONG MANILA DEFENSE BY JAPANESE, ADMITTED

Fight Valiantly South of Pasig, Check Yanks East of City, Enemy Reports Say

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—At 5 p.m., yesterday, the Americans again invited the Japanese troops in the southern part of Manila to surrender, but the move was ignored by the Japanese, who are continuing stiff resistance, according to a frontline dispatch from Manila.

A Manila correspondent of the Herald Tribune, on this morning reported the situation as follows:

"Outside the old walled town and south of the Pasig River, the Japanese troops have turned the Parliament, Finance Office, and Agriculture and Commerce Office buildings into strong forts, where they are putting up a valiant fight. The roofs and upper storeys of these buildings were set ablaze two weeks ago, but the Japanese quickly dug up trenches, protecting their positions with pillboxes, minefields, and machine guns."

The same correspondent reports the increased resistance of the Japanese east of Manila, saying that the Americans are encountering strong resistance of the Japanese on the hills ten miles east of Manila. The Japanese in this sector, he states, are strongly entrenched, and are seriously checking the advance of the Americans by concentrated fire from their heavy guns, trench mortars, and machine guns.

ENEMY RAIDS CHICHIJIMA

Hachijojima Also Attacked by 150 Grummans—17 Downed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC FRONT, February 27.—From the night of February 25 to the following morning the enemy carried out persistent raids with several large planes on Chichijima while on February 25, about 150 Grumman fighters attacked Hachijojima, of which 17 were downed by the action of our units stationed there.

Chichijima Isle Raided

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 26.—Chichijima was raided by about 30 enemy planes including some Vaught-Sikorskis on February 23 while on the following day 10-odd deck planes visited the island. On the same night large enemy aircraft were seen persistently circling around the island while at about midnight a total of 120 large planes raided the island. Hahajima was raided by 10-odd large and small planes on February 24.

Balik Papan Raided

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, February 26.—Thirty enemy planes came raiding Balik Papan at 11 a.m. and noon today in persistent efforts to blast the airfield, but were repulsed each time by the Japanese Forces on the spot. Two of the enemy planes were damaged. The damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Bucharest Riots Worsen

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Delayed reports received from Rumania said today that riots are still going on in Bucharest for one person has been killed and many injured when a rioter fired a machine gun into a demonstration which was held by the National Democratic Front, according to a Bucharest report.

To Encourage Raid Victims

Matajiro Koizumi, Cabinet Adviser, has been chosen to be sent to express sympathy to and encourage air raid victims of the Tokyo Metropolis, it was reported by Sotaro Ishiwata, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at Tuesday's Cabinet Meeting. After the approval of every minister had been gained, immediate steps to carry out the decision were taken, according to a Board of Information announcement.

SEVERE TANK BATTLES FOUGHT ON LUZON PLAIN

Exploits of Ida Unit Which Broke Through Enemy Cordon Vividly Related

By F. FUNATO
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 25.—The Ida Tank Unit is the object of admiration among the officers and men on the Luzon front. The deed that made the Unit famous was the success with which it joined the main body of the force to which it belongs after it had performed its mission of holding its ground in a little village on the Luzon plain against an enemy force, of a strength of over one division, which was closely besieging it.

There are here some of the entries in the staff diary of a Sublieutenant, Sectional Commander of the Ida Tank Unit. They will give an idea as to the circumstances under which the Unit fulfilled its duty.

On the morning of February 2, while the Sublieutenant, writer of the staff diary, was supervizing the men under him in the preparation for the task before them, he suddenly found his company under sweeping machine-gun fire from low flying enemy planes. Without loss of time he got his men to form a battle-formation.

The enemy planes were now attacking for a second time. About him there was a dull sound produced by enemy bullets hitting the plates of tanks.

By this time the enemy's artillery was active. The dense clouds of dust raised by projectiles as they hit the earth greatly narrowed his field of vision.

Orders to advance reached him. He could not observe clearly the enemy against which his company was to advance. He found himself itching for action as the thought occurred to him that he and his little band were to meet a numerically superior enemy which had a strength of a division.

It was not until the dawn of the following day that he and his men were successful in driving away the enemy planes. For the first time in 24 hours they ate.

Without taking any rest throughout this period the Unit Commander personally directed his force. By this time all the members of the Unit were completely exhausted. It was a very hard task to make any impression upon the M-4 tanks with which the enemy was supported.

It would have been fruitless to have brought the anti-tank guns into play against the fronts of the enemy tanks. They had to be attacked from both sides.

Toward evening the death in action of Sublieutenant Takakura was learned. The Sublieutenant, writer of the staff diary, had observed Sublieutenant Takakura fighting heroically not far on his right side a short time before. The last time he saw Sublieutenant Takakura was when the latter was dashing toward the enemy.

The following account of the manner in which Sublieutenant Takakura died was provided by one of the men under him.

"Sublieutenant Takakura went off in a solitary tank. Ahead of him were 14 or 15 M-4 tanks. He dashed as though his intention were to ram them.

"The next moment he turned at a sharp angle and started to fire at an enemy tank at a short distance of 10-odd meters from him. The enemy tank burst into flames.

"Sublieutenant Takakura dashed on, driving before him the enemy infantrymen who were following the tanks and who in the confusion which they were thrown by his action knew not what to do. His machine-gun which was in continuous play disposed of many enemy troops.

"Shortly after noon his tank was found in a stream into which it had fallen head first.

"The results obtained by the Unit in this fight, in addition to those made by Sublieutenant Takakura, were more than 400 enemy troops killed and wounded and three tanks and two guns damaged."

On February 3, about noon, a powerful enemy tank unit came to attack a Japanese position.

The Sublieutenant, writer of the staff diary, who went into action, was attacked by the enemy and his tank was heavily damaged. Toward evening he returned, after having driven away the enemy.

At this junction the information was received that an enemy force was moving along the road leading to San Jose. A raiding party organized by engineers was sent to be on hand when its services might be found needed by the Ida Tank Unit which along with the Volunteer Unit was taking part in the fight against this enemy.

The results obtained by the main force of the Unit on this day were 10 enemy tanks and 36 trucks destroyed and more than 600 troops killed and wounded.

On February 4 the men of the Ida Unit in more or less damaged machines went out to meet the enemy. They managed to fight their way into the midst of the enemy tanks to find that there was a large force of troops behind the tanks. They killed and wounded more than 100 enemy troops this day. They had inflicted a total of over 1,000 casualties on the enemy since the close of January.

On February 5 the Arinobu Raiding Party which had departed for action on January 31 returned. It had damaged six enemy 10-centimeter guns and a number of motor trucks.

On February 6 the Ida Unit received orders to wheel round. It at once set about the task of breaking through the cordon of enemy forces.

U.S. May Be Allowed To Keep Vital Bases Belonging to Brazil

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—President Dr. Getulio D. Vargas of Brazil has informed President Roosevelt that the United States might keep its strategic bases on Brazilian soil opposite Dakar also after the war, it was disclosed by Drew Pearson, the Washington columnist of the New York Daily Mirror, yesterday, according to a New York dispatch. Pearson, one of the authors of the Washington Merry-Go-Round, is well known for his frequently very illuminating disclosures about the secret diplomatic plans of the U.S. State Department. Pearson also stated that negotiations are under way with Ecuador regarding naval bases on Galapagos Island. These plans have vexed the Latin American countries not a little, Pearson added.

ALEXANDER, TITO REACH ACCORD TO UNIFY ARMY

British and Yugoslavia to Take Joint Action in Balkans Against Germans

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Agreement has been reached between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean, and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, to coordinate their respective armed forces against the Germans in the Balkans, according to a Belgrade report received here today. It said that the decision was reached during the two leaders' conference held in the Yugoslav capital.

The report stated that during the meeting, a very cordial atmosphere prevailed and besides unifying their forces, Britain and Yugoslavia will also exchange information regarding strategic problems and increasing more supplies to the Yugoslav army.

During his stay in Belgrade, the British commander attended the celebration of the Red Army Day. He paid tribute to Tito and Yugoslav patriots and also declared that Yugoslav should be proud to have defeated an estimated 15 to 20 German divisions.

After inspecting the Yugoslav forces and the Yugoslav front, Alexander left Belgrade.

FRANCE GETS BACK ORAN

Algeria Base Handed Over to De Gaullist, Says U.S. Commander

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Lieutenant General Joseph MacNarney, Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Mediterranean, announced today that the anti-Axis' base in Oran in Algeria for the North Africa landings, has been officially handed over to the French Provisional Government, according to a Washington report.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed by the U.S. Office of War Information that the United States navy has spent more than $200,000,000 on the French navy. It said that many French warships were repaired in American navy yards while 155 naval craft and auxiliary vessels have been handed over to the French navy.

De Gaulle Losses Big

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The De Gaullist 1st French Army had to pay heavily for its successes in upper Alsace, according to General de Valmy, Chief of Staff of General Lattre de Tassigny, Commander of the 1st French Army, says a Paris report. De Valmy reported that the French losses were 70 per cent of the actual fighting troops, the report added.

U.S. Not Liable For Inflation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that the United States will not assume financial liability for inflated currency in the "liberated" countries, according to a Washington report. He made this announcement in connection with the Italian Bonomi Government's claim for reimbursement after the war.

CHIANG URGED TO ACCEPT DEMANDS OF CHINA REDS

Washington Post Avers Agreement Necessary to Preclude Civil War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Fearing a civil war, the Washington Post, in an editorial on February 20, urged General Chiang Kai-shek to agree to a coalition with the Chinese Communist Party, to set up a constitutional government, and to grant an amnesty to political prisoners. The editorial reads:

"Ambassador Major General Patrick Hurley's mission is believed to be that of helping Chungking's war efforts. He faces a difficult problem as an intermediary. The Government under General Chiang Kai-shek has been resisting the Chinese Communist Party's efforts to form a coalition government. America's effort has been centered on strengthening Chungking's contribution to the war, by increasing the flow of materials into Chungking-controlled China and by stimulating war industries inside those regions.

"Those familiar with the situation acknowledge the aim which the Chinese Communist Party are now trying to attain. The basis for unity could be achieved if only Chiang Kai-shek would put up a government on a coalition basis, allowing the Chinese Communist Party due representation instead of being ruled by the Kuomintang Party.

"A further step to improved relations would be for Chiang Kai-shek to agree to an amnesty for political prisoners, and to setting up a government on a constitutional basis.

"The United States is refraining from giving any separate understanding to the Chinese Communist Party, to avoid creation of another civil war in China."

Hits Chungking Attitude

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Commenting on the peace talks between Chungking and Yenan being carried on unsuccessfully, a Moscow news agency reflecting the government opinion which had entertained hopes for the conclusion of peaceful negotiations, assailed the Chungking regime as a reactionary dictatorship.

According to another Moscow dispatch, in spite of the second meeting of Chou En-lai, Yenan representative, with the United States Ambassador Major General Patrick Hurley, the former had rejected the proposals and returned to Yenan and negotiations were at a deadlock.

Although Chou En-lai's visit in Chungking extended for three weeks, no agreement for settlement of differences was arrived at and the United States envoy to China was unsuccessful in his mediation efforts of bringing the two together, it further stated.

PREMIER'S ASSASSIN BARED

Identified as Lawyer who Shot to Death Egyptian Head

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The man who murdered the Egyptian Prime Minister Pasha Ahmed Maher on February 24 was identified today as the 26-year-old lawyer Mahmoud el Issawi, according to a report reaching London from Cairo, a London dispatch revealed. The assassin is allegedly a member of the Young Egypt Party. The Egyptian police made numerous arrests, the report further disclosed, adding that all those who were in the Parliament Building at the time when the murder was committed were detained by the police for examination.

Assassin Is Pro-German

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—A BBC correspondent in Cairo reported today that the assassin who shot to death former Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmed Maher on February 24 is a pro-German and that earlier during the day, he was interned for pro-German activities.

1,200 PLANES BOMB BERLIN

Railway Targets Attacked in Biggest Raid on Reich Capital

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—More than 1,200 American heavy bombers of the U.S. 8th Air Force carried out the war's biggest attack on Berlin today, storming over the German capital in a 150-mile-long procession, according to a London dispatch. The bombers were guarded over the target by 700 long-range Mustangs and Thunderbolts, the dispatch said, adding that the first announcement by the U.S. strategic air force headquarters said that the attack was directed against the railway targets and most of the bombs were dropped through the clouds.

On the other hand, it was officially announced by the British Air Ministry that RAF heavy bombers escorted by fighters today attacked the synthetic oil plants of Dortmund, and again at night attacked Berlin and Neurenberg. The force consisted of Lancasters escorted by RAF Mustangs.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 26

As already reported the enemy forces which had advanced toward the west across the Gran in the southern sector of the Eastern Front was shattered by formations of the army and Waffen SS in vigorous attacks or driven back to the eastern bank of the river. In the course of this fighting the Soviets lost 700 killed and over 4,000 prisoners. Moreover, 90 tanks and 304 guns were destroyed or captured.

Along the valleys of the Slovak Ore Mountains the Soviets launched attacks with strong forces and gained slight ground south and east of Altsohl. At the focal points of the defensive battle in Silesia enemy breakthrough attempts failed also yesterday at Zobten, south of Goldberg, and at Lauban due to the tenacious resistance of our tank formations and grenadiers.

On the western bank of the Lausitz Neissue our tank detachments shattered two enemy bridgeheads despite strong resistance. At the edges of the towns of Forst and Guben numerous Soviet attacks broke down in the defensive fire. The garrisons of Breslau and Glogau defended themselves in grim street fighting so that the enemy was denied any success worth mentioning.

Unsuccessful enemy scouting attacks are reported from the front along the Oder and from West Prussia. Between Neustettin and Konitz the enemy was able to break through our line with infantry and tanks within a narrow area and to make some gains of ground toward the northeast. Strong enemy attacks broke down in the Tucherler Heath and west of the lower Vistula.

On the southern front in East Prussia our positions were held in heavy defensive fighting. In Samland formations of the army under the command of General of the Infantry Gollnick, effectively supported by Luftwaffe and naval units, in a six-day offensive battle defeated parts of two Soviet armies, drove back the enemy in determined and vigorous attacks to the northeast and thus restored communications with Koenigsberg by land, rail, and sea. The Soviet losses in man power are estimated at several thousands while 550 prisoners were captured and 59 tanks, 490 guns, 110 trench mortars as well as numerous small arms were destroyed or captured.

Southeast of Libau on the Kurland front the enemy attempts at breaking through failed also yesterday in view of the tenacity of our defense.

In the west our artillery and Werfer fire shattered strong enemy reserves southeast of Cleve and at Goch. Holding out to a point of self-sacrifice our troops held their main fighting line against all enemy assaults destroying 23 enemy tanks.

The battle on the Roer increased in ferocity. Between Linnich and Dueren and especially in the Juelich area the Americans sent considerable tank formations into battle. Our formations held up the enemy in front of our second position or repelled him in counterattack. In the Juelich area alone the Americans lost 14 tanks.

German bombers effectively attacked supply traffic and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. East of Neuerburg in the Eifel area the enemy crossed the Pruem sector in some places. New forces entered the battle on both sides of Saarburg. Grim fighting is under way here for several bunker groups.

The garrison of Gironde reports steady artillery fire and enemy scouting activity.

Our midget submarines operating off the British coast sank one enemy ship of 5,000 tons, loaded with troops, as well as one large destroyer and two escort vessels.

In Central Italy there was fighting activity for the Monte della Torrazza, northwest of Porretta. Scouting thrusts of the British along the Senio section broke down in our fire or in counterattacks.

In Croatia, the enemy offensive activity revived considerably in the past few days in the Sarajevo area. In several sections fierce fighting is in progress.

Anglo-American terror raiders yesterday bombed the Munich, Aschaffenburg and Linz areas as well as other places in Western Germany and Lake Constance. Especially in Munich heavy damage was done to cultural monuments.

Last night British formations flew over Central Germany. In fierce aerial combats over the western Reich territory 23 enemy planes were brought down. Night fighters and flak brought down another 28 enemy planes, mostly four-engined bombers.

HALIFAX ISSUES WARNING

Danger Still Present of Split in Anti-Axis Unity, He Avers

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in the United States, in a speech at Jackson, Mississippi today emphasized that while Dr. Joseph Goebbel's hopes for a split in anti-Axis unity have been largely dashed, danger was still present, according to a report from the city.

Of American criticism of the lend-lease, Lord Halifax said, "I doubt if on any single subject there has been more misunderstanding. Lend-lease is not a form of charity. In 1941, lend-lease saved Britain, Russia and Chungking—but it also saved the United States."

Stating that the lend-lease is a great pooling of anti-Axis resources, Halifax reminded the Americans, "We are getting large supplies from you, but you are also getting substantial supplies from us."

89,939 U.S. Naval Casualties

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The total casualties reported up to yesterday by the U.S. Navy Department in the navy, marine corps and the coast guard aggregate 89,939 of which 33,939 were reported dead, 40,859 wounded, 10,655 missing and 4,486 prisoners of war, according to a Washington dispatch.

POSITIVE BRITISH POLICY TOWARD CHUNGKING URGED

Realistic Plan for Revival of Britain's Economic Activity in China Desired

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 25.—A positive policy toward Chungking for reviving British economic activity in China was urged by an article published recently by the British paper, Observer.

"British-Chungking relations are not what they should be," the article said. "There is no relation in the British policy toward the Chungking regime—there are even some who go to the extreme of saying that Britain has no policy toward the regime.

"To Britain, the very fact that China is a large country in Asia becomes an extremely great factor of interest to us. In this connection, there are many opinions as to what Britain should do, namely, the dispatch of an economic mission to Chungking for consulting on the question of developing the country after the war, or the sending of a British State Minister without portfolio to Chungking immediately upon the down fall of Germany. Such steps, it is maintained, would attain similar good results as gained by the British Parliamentary mission sent to Chungking one year ago.

"Chungking is to participate in the conference of anti-Axis foreign ministers to discuss various world problems. The most important point is that high British officials should recognize the great contribution Chungking has made to the anti-Axis war efforts by controlling its anti-Japanese resistance and also the regime's significance in Asia in the future."

U.S. MANPOWER REVEALED

61 Per Cent of Population Engaged In War Effort

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The extent to which manpower in the United States is being utilized was today made public by the State Department, according to a Washington report.

In 1944, 64,000,0000 persons in the United States above the age of 14 were engaged in the war effort, either in the military service or in production ranks: the country's military strength increased to 11,500,000, while its productive manpower increased 3 per cent over 1943. This took up 61 per cent of the total population and created a new record in the utilization of manpower. Unemployment was reduced to less than 1,000,000, an unprecedentedly low figure.

Included in the manpower figure were about 2,000,000 youths between 14 and 24 who left school to enter the military service or the production ranks; 1,000,000 girls between 14 and 19; 750,000 old men above 55 who postponed their retirement on account of the war demand; and 2,500,000 unmarried or childless married women. The majority of these persons will retire from the labor market upon the conclusion of the war.

Parisians Demonstrate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—More than 30,000 hungry Parisians on Saturday assembled for a great protest demonstration in the Velodrome d'Hiver, reports the Daily Express correspondent in Paris. The meeting severely blamed the French Government for the insufficient food supplies and for the bad transport organization. Orators scorned the inefficiency of the French Food Ministry and drastic measures for the safeguarding of the food supply in Paris were demanded.

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Struggle Unabated By Opposing Forces For Yiojima Island

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese position in the [illegible] area. Another made its way into the Byobuyama area.

The Garrison Units were quick to meet this enemy. They waited for gathering twilight to effect a severe counterattack, and there ensued a hand-to-hand fight of a fierceness that defied description.

At night, at about 8:20 p.m., attack planes of the Navy came into view. Their intention was to cooperate with the Garrison Units. The sight of them flying in a perfect formation was greatly reassuring to the embattled heroes on the ground. They circled repeatedly over where the Japanese were entrenched. After nearly an hour's manuvering, they directed their attention on the enemy. They bombed the enemy positions until fires started in four places. The flames as they spread were clearly visible from the Japanese positions.

Having fulfilled their mission, the planes of the Navy started on their way home, watched from the ground by the members of the Garrison whose eyes were wet with tears of gratitude.

The same day the enemy took advantage of the dropping of the wind storm which had been raging for several days to bring a transport to Futatsunehama. Presently the ship was seen unloading tanks, heavy guns, and other equipment.

Enemy Is Frantic

It was clear that the one thought of the enemy was of keeping his troops on the island supplied. The enemy is now pushing the work of constructing a heavy artillery position at a point in the west of the Chidori high-angle guns.

At no time were the officers and men of the Yiojima Garrison more conscious of their honor of being defenders of the Japanese land than at the present juncture and more confident in their ability to carry out their duty satisfactorily.

PROBING ITALIAN PRISONERS

Control Body Also to [illegible] Farming, Industry in Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—Following the issuance of a seven-point program by the Allied Control Commission in Italy permitting the Bonomi Government hereafter to deal directly with foreign countries through its own ambassadors without anti-Axis' interference, the commission is now planning to set up an organ to solve as rapidly as possible the question of Italian prisoners of war who are still held in Italy, says a Rome dispatch.

The report, furthermore disclosed that the commission has planned to help the agriculture of Italy and industry to get back on its feet. However, it is pointed out that Italy is still a cold belligerent and not a full ally.

La Guardia Hits Churchill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—Commenting on the statement by Prime Minister Churchill that the Atlantic Charter was a guide, not a rule, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, a staunch supporter of the charter, declared today, "If I may use the language of Shakespeare, Browning, or Shelley, please don't louse it up," says a New York dispatch.

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[illegible] ROLE IS VITAL [illegible] NIPPON WAR EFFORT

[illegible] Realization of Supplier Structure Will Bring Decisive Effect for Victory

Manchoukuo is speedily and steadily forging ahead in the task of converting her industries to a war footing in order to assure self-sufficiency and ample supplies to other countries, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Already faced with the grave war situation, Manchoukuo's industries have been required to carry out a [illegible] conversion—to adjust and develop themselves toward a structure of supply following completion of the self-sufficiency structure. It can be said that this big conversion is the inevitable task confronting Manchoukuo in the present stage of the stringent war situation. Effects of a definite nature will be brought on the coming war situation in regard to whether the nation succeeds or not in solving this big task. Manchoukuo will become a firm and solid base for cultivating the fighting strength of Japan by successfully executing this conversion of her industries. Manchoukuo will become the supply source of Japan's fighting strength which America will not be able to overcome.

Director Takabe of Manchoukuo's General Affairs Board accompanied by Vice-Director Furumi and others of the Board visited Tokyo early this year and carried out various talks with high officials of the Japanese Government. Judging from the statement given out by Director Takabe, it is clear that the main topic of the discussions was the solution of the aforementioned task confronting Manchoukuo. It goes without saying that various measures must be speedily carried out to cope with the new war situation with which Manchoukuo is confronted with at present. One may interpret Director Takabe's visit to Japan as one executed in eager anticipation of urgent and important hopes and desires on the Japanese side.

It is impossible that the Japanese Government should be without appropriate emergency measures with which to overcome the unprecedented grave situation confronting the nation. If the government is of the intention to prolong the war and to continue bleeding operations against the enemy it should establish an appropriate domestic structure in accordance with this intention. The government should also establish a new Japan-Manchoukuo structure appropriate with and corresponding to the current situation.

What does one mean by a new Japan-Manchoukuo structure which is appropriate with the new stage of the war situation? It means the speedy conversion of Manchoukuo from her structure of self-sufficiency to that of supplier to other countries.

Light and Heavy Industries

It is a well-known fact that Manchoukuo's industries have not yet reached the stage of self-sufficiency. The nation's light industries had gradually entered into a stage of development in 1941 when the first five-year industrial program was completed. The nation's heavy industries in the meantime had merely constructed its foundations. War between Germany and the Soviet Union broke out in that year, however, which resulted in the suspension of imports of machine-tools, which are necessary for construction and development, from the former country thus greatly hindering the construction and development of Manchoukuo's industries. Regardless of this fact, Manchoukuo's industries were destined to forge ahead by overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, this situation in Manchoukuo underwent another change. It placed Manchoukuo's industries in a situation wherein they were compelled to continue to supply Japan with war materials on the one hand while at the same time Manchoukuo was forced to develop her light industries with [illegible] and to establish a structure of self-sufficiency in daily necessities on the other. Manchoukuo thus was confronted by new situation wherein she had to eradicate her [illegible] dependence on Japan. The two front operations in Manchoukuo's industry and economy [illegible] increasing transport of war materials and establishing the self-sufficiency structure in daily necessities have in their execution steadily imparted wartime coloring to the livelihood of the people of Manchoukuo.

Manchoukuo's responsibility increased in importance with the growing seriousness of the war situation. It has now become the absolute requirement of Manchoukuo to increase her output of foodstuffs to the maximum extent. Manchoukuo's farmers must forward the allotted quantity of farm products to the [illegible] irrespective of the [illegible] degrees of war consciousness which they may possess. Wartime [illegible] can now be seen even [illegible] remote corner of the [illegible].

[illegible] result of the adjustment of [illegible] to Japan, the supply of [illegible] to farmers in Manchoukuo has become extremely stringent. Manchoukuo must increase cotton cultivation, convert cotton into finished articles and supply them to the farmers with her own hands. Curtailment of consumption has become strikingly strict among daily necessities. It is obvious that the big shortage in the absolute quantity of supply cannot be dissolved by a curtailment of consumption and a little increase in production. It is also clear that this gap is working as a fertile ground for blackmarketing and inflation.

Wartime administration is thus becoming extremely difficult in Manchoukuo. However, Manchoukuo must courageously overcome these various difficulties and forge ahead with her two front operations in the fields of industry and economy if the nation does not desire to accept the shameful name of a defeated nation or its resulting tragic destiny. When Manchoukuo accomplishes her mission without any delay in time and with efficiency the road toward victory will lie open before her.

Transfer Idle Plants

It goes without saying that one of the various means to accomplish this mission is to transfer idle equipment, machinery, materials and technique in Japan speedily over to Manchoukuo. The Greater East Asia War, which possesses the substance of being a gigantic war of attrition, must be one in which fighting goes on in parallel with production increase. The war will be lost when either of the two is lacking. Every one admits that Japanese troops are superb and excellent in the field of battle. The question is that of "quantity." It is because of this quantitative shortage that Japan is being pushed back by the enemy on the whole regardless of accomplishing superhuman results in sectional fighting.

One should recall that the Soviet forces secured the combat initiative only when the productivity power of the Soviet Union excelled that of Germany after having first caught up with it. Even the brave Japanese soldiers are compelled to relinquish superiority in the entire war situation over to the enemy when an extreme gap exists in the quantitative percentage between Japan and the enemy. The determinative limit of materials necessary in execution of the war must be secured by all means. Production must be increased at the same moment. Manchoukuo is geographically situated in the most excellent position to fulfill this role.

In case the Japanese mainland is exposed to enemy bombings and she is compelled to suffer a decrease in her production, it is a natural consequence that Manchoukuo should take the place of Japan in this respect. Manchoukuo has abundant natural resources both in the open and under cover. The nation has a large surplus of electric power. Her light industries are in a considerable advanced stage. Manchoukuo's heavy industries are also cultivating grounds for further development. She enjoys unlimited and excellent geographical position from the standpoint of defense. It must be said to be a great strong point on the side of Manchoukuo that large hopes can be placed on further production increase of farm products also in the future.

There exists not a single doubt that great contributions can be made to increase the nation's fighting strength when appropriate measures are executed in regard to allotment of manpower, facilities and technique. The various conditions which will cope with urgent necessities are already being fostered. Manchoukuo will speedily renovate her countenance when idle and non-idle important production equipment are speedily transferred over to Manchoukuo from Japan. Manchoukuo will not only be able to complete her self-sufficiency structure but also be able to reach the stage of being able to supply Japan with finished goods. Japan will be able to receive supplies of weapons, ammunition and other war materials to the same quantity or more than which she is turning out herself. When this structure becomes operative on a full footing in Manchoukuo, Japan's fighting strength will be increased several-fold. Then Japan will not only be able to endure a prolonged war but will also display a fighting strength which will be able to crush the invading American forces.

Continental War and Manchoukuo

Another point which must not be overlooked is the fact that Manchoukuo is situated in a corner of the Asiatic continent. The strategic importance of Manchoukuo must be evaluated most highly at the present moment when it is anticipated that the decisive battlefield between Japan and America will be on the continent in the near future. Manchoukuo is truly an appropriate supply source for the coming decisive battle. The importance of being connected on land without having to travel over seas is clear when one takes the fighting in the Philippines into consideration.

It was for the purpose of eradicating her dependence on Japan that Manchoukuo has established her self-sufficiency structure. The change from this structure to that of extending supplies is, from a general standpoint, the adjustment of the structure to win over the invading Anglo-American forces. The transferring of Japan's production equipment, technique and manpower overseas to Manchoukuo does not mean a decrease in Japan's fighting strength. On contrary this will enable a speedy increase in her fighting power, signifying the establishment of an undefeatable and victorious structure.

Japan is already experienced in war on the continent. The question may be said to be that of supply. The basic strength of Manchoukuo's industry and economy will speak for itself in this war of supply. It may be judged that such a time is imminent. Preparations for the war of supply should be concluded as quickly as possible. The cooperation of Japan, Manchoukuo and China is necessary in order to complete these preparations. This structure cannot be completed without uniting the consciousness of the three nations and without crystalizing their military power.

There have hitherto been connections more or less between Chosen, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang. Such connections were, however, of a sectional nature. A structure which is appropriate to the current situation is necessary today. These areas will not be permitted to retain their customary forms in the political field. Such a day will certainly come. The same thing can also be said in regard to relations with Japan. The basic relations binding Japan and Manchoukuo are woven together most closely but the actual interchange of cooperation between the two nations cannot be said to be sufficient. The conversion of everything into fighting strength is being required in wartime which also requires a structure appropriate to itself.

PRECAUTION IS NEEDED AGAINST ENEMY FLEET

U.S. 58th Task Force Believed Still Lurking Close to Japanese Waters

Although indications show that the 58th United States task force whose deck planes raided Tokyo on Sunday afternoon has fled southward, close vigil must be kept against the probable reappearance of the same task force which may sally forth again into Japanese waters following replenishment from its supply fleet.

It appears that following the Sunday raid in which 600 of its deck-planes took part, the 58th task force left the Japanese waters in hasty flight apparently apprehensive of the formidable ramming attacks of Japanese air squadrons or on account of the inclement weather.

In the light of the fact that the same task force is accompanied by a huge armada of transports for supply purposes, it is suspected that without having returned to the Mariana base, the task force has received replenishments in safe waters outside Japanese air-scouting range and is now cruising in Yiojima waters to collaborate in the operations on the island.

While large numbers of enemy deck and land-planes have been mobilized for the ever intensifying Yiojima operations in concert with fleet bombardment, the Ogasawara Islands have been subjected to daily enemy air raids by carrier-borne and land-based large planes. On February 24, more than 180 enemy aircraft of various sizes were reported to have raided the Group from afternoon until midnight.

This vigorous action of the deck-planes is obviously designed to help the Yiojima operations and, on the other hand, in view of the fact that the task force is enabled by its transport squadron to continue action over a long period, it is safe to anticipate its frequent appearance in Japanese waters against which a close watch is necessary.

To Close Art Schools

More than 100 music, fine arts, beauty culture and preparatory schools in Tokyo will be closed according to the announcement of the Metropolitan authorities on Tuesday. This measure has been taken in order to simplify the wartime renovation of education and to assure an adequate supply of manpower resources. The students of these schools will be taken care of by advancing the date of graduation, transference to other schools and by allowing the students to remain until graduation even though new students will not be enrolled.

News and Views

Export or Die

By SAIJI HASEGAWA

Prime Minister Churchill, according to a White House communique, told President Roosevelt at their meeting at Alexandria on their way back from the Crimea Conference that the British Government was determined to throw everything it had against Japan as soon as Germany had been defeated. Germany, however, has not been and will not be defeated. That being so, Churchill will be placed in the same position as the proverbial hunter who sold his hyena's skin before he had even bagged the animal.

For argument's sake, however, let us concede that the European War will be over according to the anti-Axis plan. The question then arises: "Will the British Government be in earnest to carry the war into East Asia, or to put it practically, can the British people afford to 'throw everything against Japan'?"

The well-known British periodical, The Economist, in its leading article on January 27 under the title "Export or Die" says: "So many problems are nowadays described—and rightly—as crucial and urgent that it is difficult to establish the order of precedence in the public mind." The housing problem, for instance, which Churchill's son-in-law, Duncan Sandy, is trying to solve, is termed by Arthur Greenwood, Opposition leader, as the "gravest of all the domestic problems" of Britain. Almost every day the London papers carry the prospects of the servicemen's return to peace. Whether they could be made to settle down to satisfactory jobs is another serious question facing the British Government. Then, too, political parties are seething with the possible general election. With shortage of coal in the hardest war winter the British have experienced, the heavy casualties and property damage caused by the German V-weapons, the black market evil and what not, truly the "urgent and crucial" problems which The Economist speaks of are many and diverse.

Under such circumstances, it seems a safe conclusion to draw that even with Churchill's eloquence, the British Government cannot carry on the war much longer, and that especially on a far-off front.

And last, but not the least, comes the dark prospect of the future. Britain must not only recover but increase her export trade at least 50 per cent of the prewar level to prevent her people from starving. But in other words, if that is not done, the British people must be content with the present all-round wartime restrictions in their daily life.

The Economist says: "Cheap imported food might in the long run and with great effort be partly replaced by homegrown food—though at higher cost. Lack of raw materials, however, would limit activity of industry. Nothing else in fact could do so much damage at once to the three ideals of higher standard of living, full employment and greater equality in welfare." There is no question but that it is high time now for the British to ask themselves: "What are we fighting for?"

Concert Calendar

Special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Friday and Saturday, March 2 and 3, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, entitled Beethoven and Wagner's Operatic Evening. Soloists: Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, Miss Harue Miyake, soprano, and Miss Nariko Sasaki, mezzo-soprano. Chorus by Kakusei Chorus Groupe and Kunitachi Ongaku Gakko Chorus Groupe. Program: Beethoven's Leonoren Overture; Beethoven's Opera Fidelio; Tomojiro Ikeuchi's "Yuya" (vocal solo with orchestra); Wagner's Fliegende Hollander (Prelude and First Act, first scene).

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, postponed to Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; and Takeo Ito, baritone. Program: The complete cycle of Berlioz's Damnation of Faust.

Concert sponsored by the Nakatani Ongaku Jimusho, Sunday, March 18, at 3:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Sonata for Violin and Piano (Brahms) by Akeo Watanabe, violin, and Miss Ruriko Tominaga, at the piano; Mozart's Flute Concert by Tadashi Mori, flute, and Masayasu Ohshima, at the piano; Violin solo: Bach's Partita No. 3, by Akeo Watanabe; Mezzo-soprano solo: Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Sara" and Schumann's Frauenliebe und Leben, by Miss Nariko Sasaki; Piano solo: Beethoven's Bagatelle, No. 7 and No. 5; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 27 (Moonlight), by Miss Ruriko Tominaga.

CULTURAL AFFINITY BINDS JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES

Two Nations Also Linked by Solid Ties of Geographical Propinquity

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE

(Continued From Yesterday)

Not only Japanese merchants but also Japanese immigrants have come to the Philippines since pre-Spanish epochs. When the Spaniards first reached Manila in 1570, they found 20 Japanese living there with the Chinese and Filipinos. One of them was a Christian named Pablo who, evidently, acquired his Christian faith in Japan. It should be noted that Christianity was introduced in Japan by St. Francis Xavier in 1549, twenty-two years before Legaspi's arrival in Manila. Another pre-Spanish Japanese settlement was in Agoo, La Union, which was called Puerto de Japon (Japanese Port) because it was a center of trade with Japan. Other Japanese colonies were established in Northern Luzon, Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas.

III.

After the implantation of Spanish rule, more Japanese immigrants came to the Philippines. In Manila alone they increased from 20 in 1570 to 3,000 in the year 1620. Most of these immigrants were Japanese Christians who were banished from Japan becauses of their Christian faith. In the Philippines the Japanese settlers retained their national customs and culture. They wore colored kimonos and straw sandals, carried katana (swords) and spears, and practiced their usual ceremonies and courtesies. They were cordially treated by the Spanish authorities because they were "a spirited race, of good disposition, and brave." Some Japanese married Filipino women and this accounted for the existence of Japanese blood in many Filipinos. It is interesting to note that the great great grandfather of Dr. Jose Rizal on his mother's side was a Japanese named Eugenio Urusawa.

Some of the early clashes between the Japanese and the imperialist Occidentals occurred in the Philippines. In 1572 Captain Juan de Salcedo, on his way to Samtoy (Ilocos), met three Japanese junks off the coast of Pangasinan and drove them away his men beaten by the superior after a hard fight. When the famous Chinese corsair Lim-Ah-Hong invaded Manila in 1574, he was accompanied by Sioco (Shogo), a brave Japanese warlord, and other Japanese auxiliaries. Sioco perished in action during the storming of Manila. After his death, Lim-Ah-Hong retreated to Pangasinan, where he was pursued and besieged by the Hispano-Filipino forces. He slipped through the enemy blockade and sailed away.

Many Chinese and Japanese survivors who were left behind fled to the hills and intermarried with the Filipinos. Years later, in 1582, Spanish troops commanded by Captain Juan Pablo Carrion attacked Taihusa (Zaihusa), who had founded a Japanese kingdom at the mouth of the Cagayan River. Taihusa and artillery of the Spaniards, withdrew to their ships, but before sailing away they shouted that they would some day return to expel the white from the Philippines.

Other Japanese-Spanish clashes on Philippine soil took place during the first and second Japanese revolts 1606 and 1607, respectivly, when in 1500 Japanese residents of Manila rose in arms against Spanish abuses. Both revolts failed and the Japanese colony at Dilao (Paco) was razed to the ground.

The presence of Spain in the Philippines imperilled Japan and this was fully comprehended by the early Japanese leaders who watched with misgiving the rising tides of Occidental imperialism and Christianity in the Orient. History relates that as early as July 15, 1575 Governor Guido de Lavezaris requested Philip II for a large force of men and ships for the conquest of Japan. The same idea was broached by Capt. Pacheco de Maldonado in 1575. In the year 1591 Hideyosi (1536-1598), the "Napoleon of Japan" learned from Kiemon Harada, Japanese trader, that the Spaniards were planning to invade Japan. To forestall the Spanish menace, he wrote a letter to Governor Gomez Perez Dasmarinas demanding vassalage and tribute. This letter was entrusted to Kiemon for delivery to the Spanish governor-general; but, pretending to be sick, he gave it to his nephew, Magositiro Harada, who sailed to Manila and handed it to Governor Dasmarinas on May 31, 1592.

The Spanish authorities, fearing a Japanese invasion, wisely resorted to diplomacy. Two Spanish envoys, Fr. Juan Cobo and Capt. Lope de Llanos, were dispatched to Japan with a conciliatory reply and valuable gifts to Hideyosi. They were royally received and were accorded the privileges of accredited ambassadors.

Hideyosi was, however, dissatisfied with Dasmarinas' reply. He wrote a stronger letter repeating his demands and commanded Kiemon Harada to accompany the Spanish embassy to Manila. Both Father Cobo and Captain Llanos sailed homeward and perished by shipwreck off the coast of Taiwan (Formosa). Kiemon, who took another ship, arrived in Manila safely, and conferred with the Spanish authorities. That same year (1593) Governor Dasmarinas sent a second Spanish embassy with a dilatory reply and gifts to Hideyosi. This embassy was composed of Fr. Pedro Bautista, Capt. Pedro Gonzales de Carbajal, and three Franciscan friars. After discharging their diplomatic mission in Japan, Father Bautista and his brother-friars remained in Japan and propagated the Christian religion. In succeeding years they were reinforced by other missionaries from Manila and, contrary to Hideyosi's anti-Christian edict of 1587, they established churches in Kyoto, Osaka, and Nagasaki.

Just as the activities of the Spanish missionaries were gaining momentum, the Manila galleon San Felipe, bound for Mexico, was stranded on the coast of Tosa. Imprudently, the Spanish pilot boasted of the vast territories of his king. One of his Japanese listeners, Nagamori Masuda, asked him: "How was Spain able to acquire such extensive lands?" The pilot replied that first Christian missionaries were sent to the country to convert the people, after which it was easy for the soldiers to effect the military conquest.

IV.

Masuda reported the pilot's story to Hideyosi, and the latter immediately undertook drastic measures to extirpate Christianity in Japan. The climax of his vigorous drive against the alien religion was the crucifixion of the first Christian martyrs at Nagasaki on February 5, 1597. These martyrs numbered 26—six Spanish Franciscans (including Fr. Pedro Bautista), three Japanese Jesuits, and 17 Japanese Christians.

After dealing a severe blow to Christianity, Hideyosi, who was busy with his Korean war, made preparations for the invasion of Spanish Philippines. News of the impending Japanese threat, which was scheduled for 1599, reached Manila and the Spanish authorities feverishly strengthened the city defenses. Fortunately for them, Hideyosi died on September 16, 1598, and the projected invasion did not materialize.

The Japanese attempt to dislodge Occidental influence in the Philippines did not, however, die with Hideyosi. It was revived by Date Masamune in 1618, Matukura Bungo-no-Kami (Sigemasa) in 1630, and Matukura Nagato-no-Kami (son of Bungo-no-Kami) in 1637. Like that of Hideyosi all these invasion plans did not prosper.

(To Be Continued)

Obituary

Kansetsu Hashimoto, famous master of Japanese painting, died at his home in Kyoto on Monday. He was 63 years old. The date of the funeral has not been set. A native of Hyogo Prefecture, he studied under the late Seiho Takeuchi. Mr. Hashimoto was very active as a member of the Imperial Academy of Literature and of the Imperial Art Committee. He formerly traveled in many European countries, and a year before last was with the Army in the south painting war pictures.

RAID WARNINGS REVISED

Alarm to Be Sounded Separately in Only Kanto Areas

New regulations relating to the issuance of air alert and air-raid alarm in the Eastern Army District are to be adopted as from March 1 along with some minor changes.

The Eastern Army District has hitherto issued the alert and air-raid alert in five different districts, namely the Eastern Kanto, Kosun, Nagano and Niigata districts, but hereafter, only in the Kanto district, will the issuance of air-raid alarm and the siren for the lifting of alarm be sounded separately in the Metropolis and prefectures.

While the alert is on for a considerably long time, the alert siren will be sounded for the second time independently in each district. The aforementioned new measure has been contrived as countermeasure against enemy attacks with ship-based aircraft.

In the Kanto District, the alert is to be sounded over the whole district as before, but the air-raid alarm is to be issued independently in the Metropolis and the six prefectures included in the Kanto District. In order to counter the attacks by enemy ship-based aircraft more effectively in each prefecture which is made the enemy target, the issuance of separate air-raid alarms has become necessary.

When the alert is being enforced over a long duration—for instance, for three days—in anticipation of maneuvers of enemy task forces, the alert will be sounded for the second time in order to keep the people alert in case of enemy attacks with a small number of aircraft. The alert is to be sounded twice in any particular prefecture only when ordered by the headquarters of the Eastern Army District.

The Yokosuka Naval Station, at the same time, announced the changes to become effective as from March 1, regarding the announcement of districts over the radio, where the alert or the air-raid alarm is to be sounded. Instead of using the words, Kitakanku, Nakakanku and Nishikanku, the Yokosuka Naval Station has decided to divide the districts coming under the Naval Station, into two sections, land and sea, the former including Yokosuka and Miura-gun and the Izu Islands, and the latter, including the area from Ibaraki Prefecture up to the Fuji River in Shizuoka Prefecture and the area along the Tokaido from the western bank of the Fuji River up to Mie Prefecture, and the stretch from Iwate Prefecture to Fukushima Prefecture.

To Up Tea Output

Shizuoka Prefecture plans to produce 9,000,000 kwan of tea this year in order to solve the current tea shortage problem, and for the attainment of this mark efforts are now being principally directed toward obtaining 21,000 tons of coal. Efforts are also being made to obtain other substitute fuel. It is also planned to establish anew some 300 joint tea curing plants.

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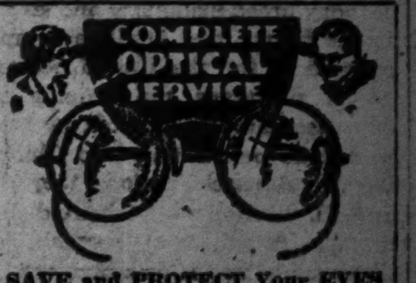

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The Continued Chungking-Yenan Deadlock

After rejecting a number of compromises offered by Chungking, the Yenan representative Chou En-lai recently left Chungking for home, thus causing the breakdown to the latest of the American-sponsored negotiations between the two Chinese regimes. It is reported that among the compromises offered by Chungking at the suggestion of American Ambassador Patrick Hurley were the recognition of the legal status of Yenan, the admission of Yenan leaders into the Chungking Military Council, and the admission of Yenan representatives into the Chungking Executive Yuan. Although another conference is apparently to be convened soon in Yenan, and although some temporarily satisfactory decision may be reached then or perhaps later, the series of negotiations between the two regimes and the breakdown of each successive conference serve to illustrate how fundamentally incompatible are the characters and stands of the two regimes and what actually is the American motive in striving so vigorously for the merger of such incompatibles.

Meanwhile, despotic Chiang Kai-shek finds himself in an unhappy position. Chiang clearly is a nationalist of the first water, a man who does not regard with complete favor the encroachments of the United States in China. But at the same time he knows that he must have United States support to prevent his regime from crumbling. Therefore, although he is definitely antagonistic to the Chinese Communists, he finds that he must lend ear to the demands presented by Yenan, for Yenan demands are made along the lines advocated by the United States and with United States support. The series of negotiations between the two regimes which have been held off and on since last May have been sponsored by the United States, which ostensibly holds that Chungking-Yenan collaboration will present a stronger united front against Japan, but for whom the continued existence of these two antagonistic but self-assertive regimes forms a serious obstacle to the conduct of her imperialistic China policy. What the United States would like to have in China is a coalition government of an emasculated character.

True collaboration between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists and the formation of a harmonious coalition government of Chungking and Yenan elements are, in the nature of things, impossible. For the formation of such a coalition government, one or the other must change its fundamental character. Today, Chungking is being pressed by the United States to change its character, to abandon its dictatorial rule, and to reform itself along "democratic" lines. The main points in the demands presented by Yenan, obviously with United States approval, to Chungking in the latest negotiations were: firstly, the abolition of the despotic rule of the Chungking regime; secondly, the establishment of a coalition government with Chiang as the head; and thirdly, the amalgamation of the Chungking and Yenan armies with both parties enjoying equal rights. As a prerequisite for the amalgamation of the Chungking and Yenan armies, Chungking demanded that a reorganization of the Yenan army be undertaken by a joint committee composed of representatives of the Chungking and Yenan armies and the United States. Yenan, however, rejected this proposal, saying that it was only a Chungking stratagem to take over the Yenan army.

In contrast to the fact that the Chinese Communists since the beginning of the China Affair have considered the principal task before them to be the abolition of the Chungking dictatorship and the establishment of a coalition government, Chiang Kai-shek has held that the Chinese Revolution could be completed only through the dictatorship of the Chungking Kuomintang and has advocated the dissolution of the Chinese Communists and their merger into the Chungking Kuomintang. Chiang's political life is dependent on the dictatorship of the Chungking Kuomintang, and although with the intensification of the coalition issue, Chiang suddenly announced last December 30 that a People's Assembly would be convened during the year of 1945 and that administrative authority would be transferred from the Chungking Kuomintang to the people, thus assuming the attitude that he was ready to abandon his dictatorial powers, this was merely a gesture to appease the United States which had been severely criticizing the Chiang dictatorship. Chiang clearly has no intention of giving up his actual powers, no matter what nominal change he may sanction.

Whatever nominal compromise might be effected between the two parties in the future through heavy United States pressure, it is true that there can never be a fundamental conciliation between them. For Chiang's political life is dependent on the dictatorship of the Chungking Kuomintang, and the abolition of such a dictatorship as demanded by Yenan and the United States would spell the downfall of Chungking. Whatever compromise might be effected in the future will only serve to aggravate the causes of instability in China, which actually is what the United States is striving for. Chungking is offering compromise plans because of American pressure, but these compromise offers are serving only to stiffen Yenan's stand for a complete Chungking capitulation to its demands. Chungking on its part may eventually be forced to accept such demands, but it is certain that this will be done without good will and that efforts will be made to circumvent the decisions, which will eventually cause a more bitter clash with Yenan than ever.

The formation of a coalition government of emasculated nature having neither a nationalistic nor a Communistic character would render anti-Axis China incapable of resisting against the tide of American imperialism. At the same time it might facilitate the conduct of America's war against Japan. If insincere compromises of today breed instability and strife in the future, that is all the more convenient for the United States, which envisages the reaping of immense harvests of profit by imperialistic penetration into China. Like all American actions, there is an evil, ulterior motive behind the anxious American sponsorship of Chungking-Yenan collaboration.

A Year Ago Today

February 28, 1944

The Egyptian and Iraqi Governments have protested officially against the establishment of Jewish states in Palestine as recently proposed by the committee of the United States, according to reports from Cairo.

* * *

The U.S. War Department has announced the cancellation of contracts signed with private companies for the manufacture of training planes, according to Washington reports.

* * *

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of the Italian puppet regime demanded of the Governments of the United States and Britain to recognize his regime as the government of an ally fighting against the Reich, but he sees little prospect of these governments complying with his request, he declared in his interview given to the Reuter correspondent, according to a dispatch from Naples.

* * *

The Finnish Government announced that negotiations with Germany on the conclusion of a German-Finnish commercial treaty have been satisfactorily completed, according to Helsinki reports.

* * *

A total of about 30 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's, P-40's, and P-38's came attacking Wewak on New Guinea Island. The Japanese Forces greeted the raiders with furious anti-aircraft fire, setting fire to two B-24's which fled enveloped by white smoke. No damage was suffered by our side.

SOURCE OF JAPAN'S POWER

Nation's Spiritual Strength Will Overcome Enemy's Materialism

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

Every great nation has a soul. No nation can prosper long if it has no soul to guide its destiny. Ancient Greece had a soul. It took the form of "Belief in the divine origin." When the Greeks lost this belief, the Hellenic Empire declined and gave way to Rome. The decline of Rome was caused, among other things, by the lack of a religion that upheld the dignity of man.

Japan has a soul which is a few thousand years old. On account of this soul, she has risen to the position of a great nation, once the opportunity came her way. As long as she has this soul, Japan can never be conquered, and the Yamato race can never be exterminated even by the materialistic power of America.

Benjamin Kidd, one of the best-known British authors, rediscovered Japan's soul and introduced it to the world. In his work "The Science of Power," first published in 1918, he states as follows:

"It was the emotion of the ideal, similarly applied through the collective inheritance imposed by the nation on the rising generation, and applied so as to bring into existence the strong sense of duty and the capacity for sacrifice with which it is always intimately allied in the minds of the young, which created that other utterly unforseen and uncalculable phenemenon of the modern world, namely, the new-born power of Japan. There is still no Western nation outside of Germany which has so clearly apprehended the significance in the future of the fact that the science of the emotion of the ideal is the science of power in civilization.

"The effect of the conception of mind conveyed to the young by training and example under the influence of the emotion of the ideal is absolutely ineradicable. It gives a permanent direction to character which can never be altered. It creates in the individual a capacity for sacrifice in the service of those ideals which rise above self-interest and which is entirely independent of the reasoning faculty of the human mind."

Owing to this soul, every Japanese soldier is almost super-human. The Tai-atari (a new method of air fighting in which the pilot rams his aircraft against the enemy's warship, aircraft-carrier, bomber etc.) is one of the embodiments of this ideal.

The Japanese Soldier

Willard Price, the American writer, makes a high estimation of the Japanese soldier as follows in his work "Children of the Rising Sun:"

"Estimates of comparative strength fail in one important particular. Men under arms are enumerated as so many digits. The Japanese soldier is already the equal of two soldiers of any other nation. He should be made the equal of three. Thus, the Japanese army will possess triple strength without increase of numbers. How this miracle against human nature accomplished may be of interest."

Japan's soul can call forth super-human power whenever the nation face a great crisis. The nation met with this crisis in 1274 and 1281 when the mighty forces of Mongolia invaded Japan and landed on the northern part of Kyushu. On both occasions the Japanese troops drove back the invaders, and in the latter war the Mongolians were literally annihilated. Now in these two wars the Japanese Army was favored with an unexpected phenomenon. Violent gales or "Divine Wind" destroyed the enemy's war vessels. This greatly contributed to the final victory of the Japanese Army. Since then it has been firmly believed among the Japanese that the "Divine Wind" will visit the nation whenever it faces a national crisis.

But the nation never relies upon "Divine Wind" in the form of help of any natural forces, for "Divine Wind" occurs only when the nation's soul is called forth into vigorous activity in the face of a great crisis, and Heaven only helps a nation which helps itself. We can not, however, deny the fact that the psychic emotion of an individual or a nation, often exerts a tremendous and super-human power, as on the occasions of the Mongolian invasion.

A nation's soul cannot exert its real power in a war unless it is convinced of the justice of the cause for which it is fighting. The Japanese in waging the Greater East Asiatic War believe in their mission of freeing the billion Asiatics from the economic as well as political bondage of the American capitalists. Their firm conviction in this divine mission has made the Japanese to call forth psychic emotion in the war against the Anti-Axis Powers, and the Tai-atari is one of the embodiments of this emotion.

Of course, we admit that Americans also have a soul which might be called the Yankee Spirit. It is, however, highly regrettable that this spirit is being wrongly used by the American rulers. Instead of exhibiting this spirit for the protection of genuine democracy, it has been utilized by them for the fulfilment of their economic ambitions so that a few may spend a luxurious life at the cost of all the rest. These few Americans constitute the autocrats of industry. America's soul can not be expected to evoke its real power for such an egoistic purpose.

Then it would be safe to conclude that in the Pacific war America can never vanquish the Japanese nation, however numerically the superior forces which she may employ against Japan. For it has been historically proved that a nation with a soul can never perish. The Japanese soul, Yamato-Damashii, is too divine to quail before the materialistic power of America. And this fact is even feared by the abovementioned British and American authors.

Thus, the Pacific war will continue indefinitely. Millions of American lives will be sacrificed. It is a pity that the American soldiers are fighting, with no high objectives. God created the natural wealth of the earth for the use of all men, not for the few. Men are created to seek their own welfare, not that of their masters. Moreover, true democracy, if any, in America is not threatened by foreign invasion. It is well known that ideology, be it Democracy, Socialism, Fascism or Communism can neither be defeated nor protected by means of arms. A hostile ideology can only be successfully met with another more convincing ideology. If American democracy is jeopardized Americans can not protect it even with the strongest naval, air, and army forces. But the fact is that American democracy is not jeopardized. The American young are only fighting for their exploiters for whom they are mere commodities, and for whose welfare they are sacrificing their happiness, and even their blood.

Thus America has no true ideology to justify the war. And therefore we can say that America can never win final victory over Japan which possesses a divine soul.

EAST ASIA'S RECONSTRUCTION

Monumental Foundation Laid by Wang Ching-wei for Realization of Asia's Ideal

By TEIZO TAIRA
Japan Broadcasting Corporation

I

The principle arrived at by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the 40 years of the revolutionary movement in China was that of Greater Asia. The three people's principles are not by any means perfect, open to various ideological interpretations; but they contain historical import in that the source of inspiration is in the Greater Asia principle. Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching-wei who was one of his disciples carried on the movement for some twenty years. As the twenty years was for the world a period of exciting changes and for the new Republic of China a decade of national anguish, Wang Ching-wei too had shown outwardly many changes in thought and in the administration of the affairs of state. Despite the divergence of stand, Wang Ching-wei was consistently throughout a youthful revolutionist and partiot who gave himself to the reconstruction of his country. Out of the long years of national experience and practice of his ideas matured a strong faith and belief that reconstruction of China is impossible without first bringing about the emancipation of East Asia as a whole from foreign domination, and that the emancipation of East Asia is an impossibility without Sino-Japanese amity and collaboration.

Man of Faith

A statesman in a period of national transition requires courage. True courage comes to one who is fully aware of the significance of the times, who is conscious of possessing ideas and ideals sufficient to move the times, and who has the resolve to die at his post in pursuance of his ideals and faith. Wang Ching-wei was a man of faith. Being a man of faith, he went steadfastly in the direction his duty called him and did not hesitate to reject any policy or measures that seemed to him wrong. Accordingly, anything he said or did came straight from his shoulder. He plunged directly toward his goal, sparing no time for others which he thought unessential to his end. Warm in affection and rich in poetical sentiment, rare among revolutionists, Wang Ching-wei did not waver in attitude, a fault common among politicians of lesser caliber.

Reviewing the life of Wang Ching-wei, that which comes significantly to mind is his dramatic escape from Chungking. Wang Ching-wei, unmindful of the dangers before him, seceded from the Chungking regime, leaving behind a high post which he had held with distinction for years. At that time the anti-Japanese faction, and the materialistically blinded Anglo-American supporters were exercising precautions against any attempt to readjust relations between China and Japan. In such an atmosphere any person who stood for Sino-Japanese cooperation was certain to be a target of attack.

Convinced in His Action

Wang Ching-wei was not unaware of the reaction against him in his country. Still he was convinced that the choice he had made was the only way to save his country. Understanding from the first the sincerity of Japan's purpose vis-a-vis China, he had, upon the announcement of Prince Konoye's statement, taken the view that falling in line with Japan was not submission or acknowledgment of defeat but a step necessary in the reconstruction of China.

Wang Ching-wei's life after that memorable day was beset with difficulties far more than he or his friends in Japan could have imagined. But he gave no thought to his own comfort in his service to his country. He placed implicit trust in Japan's promises and Japan too took the policy of fulfilling his wishes. Through the willing cooperation of Japan, he steadily instituted measures necessary for the healthy development of an independent nation. From the semi-colonial status suffered since the Opium War, he succeeded in raising his country to the dignity of a sovereign nation. Furthermore, in order to share the common destiny with Japan, he declared war upon the United States and Britain.

Successor to Sun Yat-Sen

"In a great enterprise many do not succeed in realizing their aim though their entire life is devoted to the cause. It is also more usual than not for pioneers to die at their post in the midst of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. Wang Ching-wei, however, had won like-minded supporters not only in China but in the Greater East Asiatic nations and had laid a foundation toward the realization of his aim. Though he had fallen, when his work was half completed, his spirit must be at rest.

Wang Ching-wei is the real successor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and so was selected by the latter. There are others who claim direct succession to the father of the Republic of China but is there any other who is worthy of being a successor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, both in character and in the principles he upholds? Wang Ching-wei is one of the earliest disciples of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, beloved and trusted by the latter. When the League of Chinese Revolution was formed in Tokyo, Wang Ching-wei then a student immediately joined the league. For the next twenty years until the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he was a close associate and worked hand in hand with the founder. It was not infrequent that in an important issue requiring firm decision Dr. Sun Yat-sen accepted Wang Ching-wei's opinions and suggestions. Trusted as a comrade-patriot who was one with the leader in life and death, it was he who took down in writing the well known last testament of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the latter's death bed. Wang Ching-wei was not entrusted with the writing simply because he was present at the time. Considered as the one who understood most clearly the spirit of the founder of the Republic and one who could be depended on to continue with the work after the latter's death, he was specially given this assignment.

Followed Sun

After the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching-wei was most conspicuous and outstanding as a leader who adhered to the letter and spirit of the principles laid by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Faithfully he abided by the Three People's Principles as he worked for the betterment of his nation, internally and internationally. It was he also who, at the risk of his life, developed the Greater Asia principle, a theory of national development which Dr. Sun Yat-sen had clarified and adhered to in the closing years of his life. It was in 1931 and not at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair that Wang Ching-wei advocated adherence to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia principle. Expecting and prepared for opposition of some of his countrymen, he urged the necessity of Sino-Japanese cooperation, certain that that was the only means for the emancipation of East Asia, the reconstruction of China, and that it was in accordance with the spirit of Dr. Sun's teachings.

Wang Ching-wei was a man of faith. He was a great thinker and a man of searching insight. He was entirely of a different calibre than those who were influenced by personal ambition or those who accomplished their purpose by fair means or foul. Of course, Wang Ching-wei was not entirely faultless or without shortcoming. His defect was not in making exhaustive preparations in an undertaking of major importance. In a controversy between individuals it was his wont to attempt mediation without first determining the bone of contention. Also in a muddle when he should have been personally present to straighten matters out, he was often away somewhere deeply in study or contemplation. I regard these as his fault and shortcoming. But they are foibles usually observable among passionate revolutionary statesmen who have firm faith in their convictions. It may be said on the contrary that such a shortcoming is proof of high character and nobleness of heart.

He is gone. For some twenty years he had fought the good fight, carrying on faithfully the mission entrusted to him by his teacher. He had passed away when his work was but half completed. His loss is likened to a great star suddenly losing its brilliance in the deep autumnal sky. One feels lonely at this sudden passing of a great leader. The hope now left to his countrymen is that his historic undertaking so intrepidly commenced will be carried on for certain to fruition by his successors. Our nation too, on which Wang Ching-wei had placed so much trust, should respond to his confidence by doing everything within her power to assist the National Government of China to realize her aim of reconstruction and independence, and to embody in concrete shape the five-point declaration of the Greater East Asia Assembly.

Our nation had in vain tried to prevent the outbreak of the China Affair. I too was one of those who regretted the inevitable outbreak and when I was informed of the escape of Wang Ching-wei from Chungking I placed much hope in this great leader. Convinced that the only solution to the controversy on a permanent scale is the reorganization of the internal affairs of each country in the Greater East Asia Region on the new concept of mutual cooperation, I had come to acquire a tenacious interest in the New Order movement which is now the focal objective in East Asia. Six years have already passed since Wang Ching-wei had proclaimed the necessity of Sino-Japanese amity as the fundamental policy of China. In the interim Japan has pushed steadily her Greater East Asia policy, Anglo-American hegemony in East Asia was undermined in a few months following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Burma and the Philippines became independent nations, and step by step epochal changes have been actualized, bringing each day nearer to the New Order in East Asia so long espoused by our Empire. Since the proclamation of the five-point Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asia Nations in November two years ago, the newly established independent nations together with Manchoukuo, the National Government of China, and Thailand, have definitely committed themselves to march hand in hand with Japan toward the common goal.

(To Be Concluded)

SYMBOL OF NEW CHINA

Wang Ching-wei Firmly Believed In Pan-Asianism

By SHIGEO MIURA

II

For instance, the reason for Wang's trip abroad in 1924 was due to his friction with Chiang. Upon his return home from abroad he established the Hankow Government in opposition to Chiang's Nanking Government. Upon Wang's demand for the latter's resignation which was accepted, the Hankow and Nanking Governments were merged. Again in 1932 when the Canton and Nanking Governments were consolidated it was Wang who prevailed upon Chiang about the policy to be taken concerning the Manchurian Incident. Again in 1935, when the dark clouds were hovering over Japan and China it was Wang who took over the rein of China's foreign affairs by persuading Chiang Kai-shek to abandon his anti-Japanese policy and thus prevented a war with Japan. It was during the sixth plenary session of the central executive and supervisory committees in November, 1935, that he was shot by allegedly one of Chiang's henchmen, the wound which proved to be the cause of his death last November.

Then the Yenan incident broke out at the end of 1936. When Wang received a wire in London where he was recuperating he hurried back, saying "he could not sit idle watching the national calamity but had to return home, even though the assassin's bullets were still in his back." Upon his return in January, 1937, he tried to patch up China's differences with Japan, but failing in his efforts the China Affair eventually broke out in July of that year. Even after the fall of Nanking, Wang persevered to make Chiang reconsider his anti-Japanese policy; but due to Chiang's indecision and procrastination the China Affair began to assume dark proportions. And his peace appeals unavailing, he made up his mind in the fall of 1938, to escape from Chungking, and took up the cause of reviving China under the banner of peace and construction.

Believed in China's Revival

When we observe thus the course Wang Ching-wei pursued, it is all wrong to think that he was an opportunist. He was far from being such a character, in fact, he was always faithful to his convictions. In his political beliefs in particular, he stood first and last for Pan-Asianism, and was faithful to ideal of Japanese-Chinese collaboration. It was only the temporary political differences that widened the gap between him and his former colleagues. He was always for the revival and independence of China and for the construction of Greater East Asia. The footprints which he left were as varied as they were irregular, but they all converged on one focal point.

In reviewing his life from his youth up, he started his revolutionary career by stealing into Peking to assassinate Regent Prince Chun. He was about to carry out his plot when it inadvertently miscarried. Along 1935, after he had gone through all sorts of revolutionary activities, he was shot by assassins. Yet despite the bullet wounds in his spinal column, he continued to busy himself with the national affairs. While in seclusion in Hanoi, where he issued his peace appeals, he was again attacked by Chiang's henchmen in March, 1939, but this time it was his lieutenant, Tseng Chung-ming, who was killed by the assassins. This was his checkered revolutionary career which eloquently reveals his fiery spirit which defied death on more than one occasion. And when he died in the hospital at Nagoya on November 10, 1944, thus ending a historical career of over 40 years, he did not die in vain. He was like a bright star, the emblem of modern China, which will shine forever in the firmament of Greater East Asia.

It is everybody's knowledge now how Wang came to part with Chiang Kai-shek, how he took the initiative to start the movement for China's peace and salvation, and what his political views were.

He was considered inside the Kuomintang as a radical leftist, although while he was known at the same time as a representative of the elite intellectual class of China. Hence the character of the leaders who are now at Nanking has been, generally speaking, patterned after Wang. These men are inclined to be logical and cultured, instead of practical. This, I consider a strong point and at the same a weak point in the Nanking Government.

It is true that with the return of the National Government to Nanking Wang opened up a government military academy of which he became the superintendent. He was intent on giving military training to the youths of the country. He inaugurated a new national movement and rallied the young men in the pacified areas. But while he realized that the Nanking Government's military and political foundations must thus be solidified, he himself did not desire to become a military man but to remain as a pure statesman.

In this respect, he was quite different from Chiang Kai-shek. Whereas the latter succeeded in becoming a military dictator with the aid of the graduates of the Whampoa Military College, Wang remained content to play the role of a statesman, sometimes under Chiang. Chiang's course also deviated from Sun Yat-sen's idea of his revolution. What Sun aimed at through his revolution was the overthrow of Ching dynasty at Peking, and the setting up in its place of a republic. This was what Wang followed through to the end. But with Chiang it was a different matter. He rode roughshod over Sun's policy, his dictatorship replacing Sun's Pan-Asianism, and his nationalism which was his only slogan taking on the character of anti-Japanism.

Address to Chiang

It was on July 10, 1939 that I saw in one China daily what was purported to be Wang Ching-wei's farewell address to Chiang Kai-shek, which was published for the first time after his return to Nanking. Under the heading of "My Fundamental Idea about Japanese-Chinese Relations and My Goal," he stressed his desire to "restore peace with Japan and reconstruct East Asia." The impression I got while listening later to his ardent radio appeal in Shanghai was that a bright light was about to shine forth to lead East Asia. He said in conclusion: "The bloody strife which was leading to a senseless fratricide has suddenly come to an end. Is it not a happy moment when we shake hands again?"

But, to my way of thinking, what constituted Wang's inner thought was Ow Yang-ming, the celebrated Chinese sage's Oriental moral concept of "Idea and Deeds Go Together." At the start of the new national movement when I taxed Wang for his version of this moral teaching, he replied that it was "based upon the Confucian spirit but I want to modernize it. Instead of individualism and liberalism, it must be totalitarianism." He appeared to me to have a firm belief in Confucianism.

For his political ideas, which apparently welded with his ideas of nationalism and democracy, he seemed to owe much to Ow Yang-ming's teachings. It was said that owing to his deep interest in Ow's works he procured a book at a Kanda secondhand book store some 40 years ago while he was a student in Tokyo. The title of the book was "Ow Yang-ming and Dhyana" by Tsunejiro Satomi, which he translated into Chinese in his spare moments and kept it buried at the bottom of his book case. It is said that this was the book that was published a year before last through the good offices of the present Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu when the latter learned about it while serving as the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking.

Relative to the Ow Yang-ming spirit, Wang said that "Harmony must be sought by seeking the hearts of other." That indeed accounts for his successful translation of his ideas into deeds.

Canton was the birthplace of Wang Ching-wei, as it was Sun Yat-sen's and also Chen Kung-po's, the acting President of China. As Canton is known as the cradle of national revolution, it naturally became the birthplace of these fiery national figures.

While it is commonly known that Wang Ching-wei was born in Wanyu-hsien, Kwangtung Province, his real birthplace was Sanshui-hsien. He was born as the tenth child of a poor official who came from Chekiang Province, and moved to Wanyu-hsien six months after his birth. He was so brilliant in his studies that at fifteen he passed the civil service examination. At twenty he was sent by the Canton Government to study constitution and political economy at the Hosei University at Tokyo. This marked his first contact with Japan. Although he was considered as a pro-Japanese because he had studied in Japan, he did not come back to Japan until after the development of his peace movement. As a refugee, his trips abroad took him to France and England. Hence his idea of "without Japan there would be no East Asia," did not come from his sojourn in Japan but through the great influence of Sun Yat-sen.

He stood five feet eight inches. His youthful, gentle features, somewhat covered his fiery personality. On the whole he had no love for money. He had simple living habits. While he was head of the great Chinese Republic, his residence at Nanking was a rented house belonging to his brother-in-law, Chun Ming-i.

It is said that in his rented official residence he got up at six to attend to his official duties, and while attending to busy routine work he enjoyed a peaceful chat with his family members whenever he had time, and that at night he read Chinese poems or wrote down his own. Since his confinement in the Peking prison he had written numerous poems of his own. It was said that he liked more to think about poetry than national affairs while he was in deep meditation late at night. He presented a picture of refinement and intelligence.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 27

THE WARTIME SPIRIT

ASAHI—The enemy who is encountering strong resistance on Luzon and Yiojima islands has at last begun to pound the source of our fighting strength on the mainland with air raids by combined formations of fighter and bomber planes. It will be from now on that the Japanese will show their true merits as Japanese.

It is by overcoming great difficulties that one opens the road to victory in war. Today, when the very notion of "home front" has ceased to exist, we cannot accomplish even a single thing to perfection in air defense, production, or our day-to-day life unless we have that same mental preparedness possessed by the men at the fighting fronts.

Today, one must keep one's eyes fixed on realities. What are these realities? What is required now most urgently is that every one of us, without relying on the help of others, has the spirit to handle his own problems by himself. If an incendiary bomb is dropped and there is no water available, one must put out the fire perhaps by throwing it in the snow. However, the present realities are not as simple as to be possible of solution only by individual ingenuity. What is required is the display of the community spirit.

A guest in a hotel or inn, for instance, rather than working for his own security, must cooperate in order to put out the fire of the hotel hit by a bomb. Again, a passenger in a public conveyance must not only follow the instructions of the train personnel, but at the same time must not forget the duty of protecting the conveyance which belongs to the community.

The realities are no longer such that things are alright if every one just does his duty in his own vocational sphere only. The realities must calmly be faced. Thus, all that can be done should swiftly be carried out with strength.

Something for the Record

The president of the Super-Colossal Pictures entered the main office. "Get out!" he howled at a young man sitting there. "While I'm boss, I'll not tolerate any loafing around here."

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, "but I don't work here. I just came in looking for a position."

"Then you're hired," growled the president.

"Oh! thank you, sir," beamed the young man.

The president pointed to the door again. "And now get out," he roared. "You're fired!"

The young man picked up his hat and turned to the president. "Do you mind," he inquired, "if I ask one question?"

"Well," barked the executive, "What is it?"

"Tell me, what kind of job did I hold before I was fired?"